

The Shelby Sentinel.

JOHN T. HEARN, Editor and Manager.

Devoted to General News, Literature and Morality.

\$2 50 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

VOL. 1.

SHELBYVILLE, KENTUCKY, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1867.

NO. 38.

Business Cards.

Attorneys.

W. C. BULLOCK. J. W. DAVIS.

BULLOCK & DAVIS,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Shelby, Henry, Oldham and Spencer

Counties. June 6, 1866.

FRIZIER'S CARPENTER

Attorneys at Law.

Shelbyville Ky.

June 6, 1866.

W. P. THORNE.

Attorney at Law.

EMINENCE, KY.

C. M. HARWOOD.

Attorney at Law,

SHELBYVILLE KY.

WILL PRACTICE IN SHELBY AND AD-

JOINING COUNTIES and the Court of Ap-

peals. June 6, 1866.

W. L. JACKSON. J. D. HARRINGTON.

JACKSON & HARRINGTON

Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

OFFICE:—No. 27 COCKEY PLACE, "UP STAIRS."

Jan. 30-30m.

T. B. & J. B. COCHRAN.

Attorneys at Law.

NO 14 Center Street

LOUISVILLE KY.

WILL CONTINUE TO PRACTICE IN THE

SHELBY Circuit Court—in partnership with

C. M. HARWOOD. June 6, 1866.

MORRIS & ROBINSON,

Attorneys at Law,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice in all the Courts of Shelby and in

the Circuit Courts of the adjoining counties.

OFFICE: Over Winlock & Owen's Drug Store.

Jan. 9-ly.

W. L. DAVIS. JOHN T. HARRINGTON.

Attorneys at Law,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

WILL Practice in all the State Courts at Louisville,

and the Circuit Courts of Shelby and Spencer

counties. Special attention will also be given to the

collection of debts throughout the State of Kentucky

and the Southern States. Their extensive business

acquaintance throughout the South affords unusual facilities

for the collection of all claims. OFFICE:—North-east corner of Eighth and Main.

Second National Bank Building.

Nov. 2-2m.

Physicians.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. JAMES LOWRY,

SHELBYVILLE, KY.

Office at Thomasson House.

June 6, 1866.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. G. J. STIVERS,

DENTAL OFFICE.

No. 23 Main St.,

Shelbyville, Ky.

June 26, 1866.

C. S. DANIEL. FRED. R. WALKER.

Law with Johnson & Co. Law with W. B. Walker & Co.

DANIEL & WALKER,

GROCERS, PRODUCE

LIQUOR DEALERS.

No. 44, South-east Corner Market and Brook Sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Cash paid or Groceries exchanged for Bacon, Lard,

Rags, Feathers and Country Produce generally. Mer-

chandise sold on Commission at lowest rates.

Nov. 2-3m

FREDRICK HOUSE.

Brook St., bet. Market and Jefferson,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THIS House has been refitted and refurnished,

and the people of Shelby are respectfully invited to

give us a call. MRS. M. W. PECK, Proprietress.

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Selected Poetry

COME HOME, FATHER.

Father, dear father, come home with me now!

The clock in the steeple strikes one;

You say, you were coming right home from the shop

As soon as your day's work was done.

Our fire is all out, our house is all dark.

And mother's been watching since tea.

With poor little Bennie so sick in her arms.

And no one to help her but me.

Come home! come home! come home!

Please father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!

The clock in the steeple strikes two;

The night has grown colder and Bennie is worse—

But he has been calling for you:

Indeed he is worse—Ma says he will die.

Perhaps before morning shall dawn.

And this is the message she sent me to bring.

Come quickly, or he will be gone!

Come home! come home! come home!

Please father, dear father, come home!

Father, dear father, come home with me now!

The clock in the steeple strikes three;

The house is so lonely—the hours are so long.

For poor weeping mother and me!

Yes, we are alone—poor Bennie is dead!

And gone with the angels of light.

And these were the very last words that he said

"I want to kiss Papa to night!"

Come home! come home! come home!

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A Western Wedding Fee.

A minister, settled in one of our West-

ern frontier villages, in which the primitive

manner of a pioneer life had been smooth-

For Congress.
J. PROCTOR KNOTT.
OF MARION COUNTY.

REMOVAL.

The Sentinel Office has been removed to the rooms over Jones & Smith's Dry Goods Store, Main Street opposite Middleton & Swearingen's new Hotel Building.

Radical Policy.

The spirit which actuates the leaders of the radical party is malicious and cruel. We do not say this unmeaningly, or for the mere purpose of invective, but to the stern facts as they exist before us, we are compelled to give a proper designation. The spirit of magnanimity which in all ages of the world, has been cherished by honorable conquerors, finds no lodgement in the hearts of those to whom the destiny of the South has been entrusted.

The radical leaders seem to have no conception of the responsibility of their position or of the duty that humanity requires of them. In looking over the desolated fields and homes of the South, no pity for the vanquished, no appreciation of their sad condition, but only stern and cruel thoughts of vengeance, and of still further ruin, actuates those in power. Their "authority," (and for the sake of humanity, we hope it may be "brief," has served to bring out the basest and most malignant efforts, and the reign of radicalism, is indeed a reign of terror. Since their elevation to power, the radicals have in no act of theirs, evinced either patriotism or statesmanship.

The world has never afforded a better opportunity for the display of noble principles than was offered by the surrender of the Southern Army; and there was one general, (Sherman,) who could appreciate the sublimity of the occasion, and nobly offered terms just and honorable to both conqueror and conquered, terms which, if acted upon by the Federal Government, would now be realizing to the nation a happy and prosperous condition. The South would not now be prostrate at the feet of radical dictators, but with all her energies at work, would be on the highway to prosperity; and the United States Congress would now be engaged in legislating for the interests of the whole country, instead of considering schemes of degradation for those whom they still call "rebels."

The radicals have proved since their elevation to power, that they are incapable of governing the affairs of this country, and by all their acts have shown that sectionalism and partisanship is with them the substitute for patriotism. With the declared intention of saving the country they are driving recklessly to ruin, and if the people cannot unite in the effort to preserve constitutional liberty, national destruction is inevitable.

HON. AARON HARDING—Our able Representative in Congress, has recently made a very able speech on the bill for the re-establishment of civil government in Louisiana. The National Intelligencer thus refers to Mr. Harding's remarks:

Mr. HARDING scathingly exposed the assumption of Mr. Garfield, who, with autocratic air and arrogant speech, declared that, by the rejection of the constitutional amendment, the door was closed against the South, locked, and the key thrown away, and reminded him that we are forgiven only as we forgive. He repudiated the truth of the statement that the Ohio gentleman had ever been a clergyman, for no one who was ever called to preach the gospel of peace could utter such sentiments of unrelenting hostility as had fallen from the member from Ohio. He showed up the inconsistency of his colleague, Mr. Bingham, who, while eloquently and forcibly insisting that the States of the South were States, treated them as nullities in his willingness to apply to them military law. He complimented Mr. Stevens on his consistency and sagacity, for he was too good a lawyer to pretend that there was any constitutional warrant for the extreme legislation of Congress, which virtually conceded the Union was dissolved, and claimed three years ago that the South was conquered territory, when not ten men of his party upheld him. But he claimed that in time they would follow his lead, and here they were to-day uniting with him in asserting that these States were out of the Union. But the strong point of Mr. Harding's speech was his exposure of the injustice and malevolence shown the South in catching up the stories of the outrages and wrongs perpetrated within its borders, and representing them as fair examples of the spirit of the people. He proved that a like process would demonstrate the inhumanity and lawlessness of every State in the Union. Crime was always more abundant in the wake of a great war, and it was confined to no locality or section.

Many good men are deceived by the false cry of "rebellion," and are led by those who proclaim themselves "strictly loyal." They fail to consider that the war has terminated and that the only danger now is from those who continue to agitate the old issues, and who charge the South with persistency in rebellion after she has emphatically declared her submission to the authority of the government. There is indeed a rebellion, and it is headed by such men as Stevens, Butler, and Ashley.

The Democratic Convention that meets at Frankfort next Friday, will have need to exercise wisdom, caution and patriotism. These qualities in an eminent degree, should control the action of every delegate, so that the results may stimulate the conservative sentiment of the country.

Samuel K. Smith has assumed full and entire charge of the Danville Gazette.

Miscellaneous.

A Union of all the Elements in Opposition to Radicalism.
Brigadier-General Joseph H. Lewis, a very popular and gallant soldier in the late Confederate army, was recommended by a Democratic meeting in Barren county for Governor. In declining to allow his name to be mentioned in connection with the office, he made the following remarks, which are well worth the consideration of all who are opposed to Radicalism and have a desire for harmony in the Democratic ranks. He addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President: I desire to express my heartfelt thanks for the compliment paid me in the resolutions just reported by the Committee. But I do not desire that my name shall be mentioned in connection with the office of Governor, because I am not a candidate for the nomination. I have no inclination to take a prominent and leading part in political affairs, but prefer the position of a quiet and unobtrusive citizen, and should have remained silent on this occasion except for the allusion made to me. But sir, I shall avail myself of this opportunity to state briefly the views I entertain and the course I think proper to pursue in regard to the questions before the country.

In the late civil war I espoused, with my whole heart and without hesitation the cause of the Southern States, because I conscientiously believed there was a struggle for the equality, integrity, and safety of the States, for the constitutional rights and constitutional freedom of the citizen. I do not believe I was thereby doing any wrong to Kentucky, but on the contrary was vindicated by the fact that I was fighting for rights that she was as much interested in as the other Southern States.

Other Kentuckians felt called on to take the opposite course and array themselves on this opposite side. For that I do not call in question their motives. I do not recognize their right to question mine.

But the issues upon which the war was begun—undisputed past, and so far as war can settle them are settled.

The cause I fought for is lost. The States have been forced into submission and the people are beaten, impoverished and now powerless. There is nothing left as the result of that war to console me, but the consciousness of pure motives and faithful devotion to what I believed was right.

Those opposed to me, on the contrary, were victorious; and at the end of the war, and as the result of the war, got exactly what they fought for, and are to be presumed satisfied. The terms upon which I surrendered compel me to be satisfied. So there needed no further cause of dissension amongst Kentuckians. There is no necessity to fight our battles over again.

The war settled the question of secession against the States, and there is now neither the ability nor disposition on the part of the Southern people to reopen the question. The war settled the question of coercion in favor of the Federal Government. But all who love freedom and hate despotism can unite in the wish that the Constitution may never again be violated, the rights of the citizen be not again trampled upon and the enormous public debt be not further increased by another exercise of that power.

As a legal and necessary result of the triumph of the Federal Government, slavery has been abolished. Upon that question there cannot be further dispute. There is no good reason why the people of Kentucky should not in future be agreed amongst themselves; there are many reasons why there should be union and harmony. Since the termination of the war, new and startling questions have arisen, upon which the people of Kentucky, irrespective of past differences, can and ought to agree, and I am happy to know an overwhelming majority do agree.

We agree that though the war made the negro free, it did not make him our equal, socially or politically. We agree that though the war established the rights of the negro to the same rights as the white, it did not destroy their legal existence or rights as States.

We agree that the continued presence of the regular army in the late slave States, the numbers that are kept there, is unnecessary and unlawful; to the Southern people it is insulting and oppressive, and dangerous to the liberties and subversive of the rights of all.

We agree that the prolonged imprisonment of Mr. Davis and the refusal to him of a fair trial, is in his case, as it would be in that of the humblest citizen, a violation of a plain provision of the Constitution, cowardly and inhuman.

We agree that Supreme Court and the President ought to be sustained and protected at all hazards against the illegal and revolutionary designs of Congress.

There are many other questions involving the rights of the States, the freedom and welfare of the citizens, and the structure and form of the Government about which all conservative men can agree and harmonize. But to sustain and carry out their principles, the Conservative men of the State should unite and act together in some party organization that shall extend to every State in the Union, and include all who agree and desire to co-operate with us. Without such an organization we have no hope to stop the radicals in their mad progress toward centralization and despotism.

The Democratic party is the only organization in existence that has the power to meet and overcome the radicals. We must all unite under the organization if we make any serious resistance to them. In this connection I call your attention to an article that recently appeared in the Louisville Journal, which meets my cordial approval. Said that paper: "No Conservative ought now to hesitate to join the Democratic party. For our selves, we have long since overcome our prejudices against that party, and are willing to bury them and unite under that or any other party name for the sake of success against the revolutionary and radical party in power."

Miscellaneous:

REV. W. S. SEDWICK.
W. H. Bulkley, Louisville, an earnest worker in the Sunday School cause, has written a sketch of the life of the lamented W. S. Sedwick.

As Mr. Sedwick was so dearly loved and esteemed by the children of Kentucky, we take pleasure in transferring to our columns the short sketch referred to.

The suggestion of a monument to the memory of Mr. Sedwick, will, we are persuaded, meet with a cordial endorsement from thousands of children whose hearts have been made glad by his energetic and wholehearted friend, who has passed from this to the better world.

Rev. W. S. Sedwick was born in Zanesville, Ohio, May 24th, 1836. His father, Rev. George C. Sedwick, a native of Virginia, was for many years pastor of a flourishing Baptist Church at Paris, Ky., where the subject of this memoir passed the greater part of his boyhood. His mother was a devoted and active Christian. Our account of William in his younger years, is that he was a wild little boy, restless, uneasy and impatient of restraint, yet at the same time we learn that he was singularly warm hearted and affectionate.

At the age of fifteen, to use his own language he made up his mind that they were little too religious at home, so he bundled up a few clothes and ran away. Our next account of him was, that he had reached New Orleans on a flat boat and was with his older brother George, who was in business in that city. While there George died of yellow fever and to his dying message "Tell my mother I died trusting in Jesus," William always ascribed his conversion.

He soon became home-sick and returned to his father's side, and five months after he was united in marriage to a young lady, who was his cousin, and who was in business in that city. While there George died of yellow fever and to his dying message "Tell my mother I died trusting in Jesus," William always ascribed his conversion.

He soon became home-sick and returned to his father's side, and five months after he was united in marriage to a young lady, who was his cousin, and who was in business in that city. While there George died of yellow fever and to his dying message "Tell my mother I died trusting in Jesus," William always ascribed his conversion.

There are many beautiful incidents connected with Mr. Sedwick's last illness which are touching and interesting. Mrs. S. writes:

"On Wednesday afternoon he was lying in our bed, and as he fell asleep, I went out and left him for a little while. When I returned he was lying on his little bed and seemed to be in an intense excitement and trembled from head to foot. I asked, 'Why did you get up and come here?' 'O,' said he, 'I hardly know where I am yet.' He said he awoke in the greatest excitement—got up before he knew it and fell on to the trundle bed. He had been dreaming that he was at a World's Sunday School Convention and there was a great crowd and great interest, and he had been making an address. Just as he awoke they were presenting him with a crown or wreath in token of their regard for him and it so excited him that he trembled for hours."

He died in Bardonia, Ky., Sept. 20th, 1866. "His record is on high." It has been suggested by a friend that we should contribute AT LEAST A DIME towards erecting a monument to his memory, which shall at the same time keep in mind the value of the Try movement which has already enlisted readers in fifteen different States, and which might readily and profitably be extended over the whole country.

Any such contributions sent to the undersigned will be appropriated to that object.

THE PERILS OF THE HOUR.—Six years ago we drifted into war because the American people would not believe that any of its public men were mad enough to prefer ruining the country to abandoning their own self-willed purpose. The same danger threatens to-day. The majority in Congress are bent on tyrannical rule, without regard to the Constitution. They are trampling on its provisions on the pretext that they do not apply to rebels, and laugh at the idea that the people will resist sooner than have the solemn guarantees of that instrument contemptuously overthrown.

Does not every wise man see that the Republic is sorely threatened? Our Congressional leaders say that they are acting in perfect accordance with the Constitution. But in all controversies about the meaning of that instrument there is but one authoritative tribunal. This Congress is now proposing to disregard. The Supreme Court has solemnly pronounced against military tribunals for civilians. In defiance of this, Congress proposes to govern one half of this country by military commissions. In the name of the martyred dead who have fallen fighting in the great strife for the Constitution and the Union; in the name of the great interests with which this Republic is intrusted; in the name of the oppressed of all lands, who look to this as at once their model and their inspiration, we protest against this proposed violation of organic law.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

RAINY WEATHER AND MORTALITY.
Notwithstanding that rainy weather causes colds and coughs, and even fever, it has lately been noticed through combined meteorological observations and medical statistics, that rainy years are not so injurious to health as is commonly supposed. Heavy rains undoubtedly wash away many causes of contagious diseases. Experiments in Liverpool, extending over a great many years, have proved that the heavier the rains in summer the less children die of diarrhoea. Let the cow be perfectly quiet and contented. Milk at regular hours; let those be nearly or quite equidistant—say twelve hours be between each milking. Then there will be no straining of the bag by over-distention. These are points which good dairymen always observe. Most of all, do not walk your cows a great distance, nor drive them fast.

OWEN COUNTY.—At a meeting held recently in Owen County, D. Howard Smith was most heartily set forward as the favorite of Owen, to fill the office of Auditor of State.

Miscellaneous:

LAW OF KENTUCKY.
CHAPTER 1254.
AN ACT IN RELATION TO THE ELECTION OF MEMBERS TO THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, That an election shall be held to elect members to the Fortieth Congress, to assemble on the 4th day of March, 1867, in each of the Congressional districts, at the several places established by law for holding elections, in every county, town, and city in the State, to be held on the 4th day of May, 1867.

Sec. 2. That on receiving notice of the passage of this bill, it shall be the duty of each county judge to cause to be opened the county court to their respective counties, and thereupon appoint all the officers to conduct said election now directed by law to conduct general elections.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the sheriff of each county, by himself and deputies, immediately to notify the several officers of their appointments, and the day of election. He shall also give notice of such election by posting a notice, in writing, at the court house door, and at each place of holding elections, at least ten days before holding the same.

Sec. 4. In case of the absence or inability of any county judge to perform the duty assigned by this act, it shall be the duty of the clerk of the county court to notify two justices of the peace, who are hereby vested with all the powers conferred on the county judge, by whom duty it shall be performed, and the day of election, to meet at the court house, and comply with the provisions of this act; vacancies to be filled as now directed by law.

Sec. 5. The officers now required by law, shall, in due form of law, certify the same; and it shall be the duty of the several sheriffs to meet at their respective court houses on the next day after the election, and perform all the duties now required by law in Congressional elections. They shall within three days thereafter meet at the several places now fixed by law in their respective districts for comparing Congressional polls, and then and there compare the poll of the several counties, and perform such other duties as are now enjoined by law. Provided, If any of them shall fail to attend, those in attendance may adjourn for a time, not to exceed two days.

Sec. 6. All the officers attending such elections shall be entitled to the same compensation, to be paid in the same manner, as now fixed by law.

Sec. 7. That on the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Governor to cause to be published in all the newspapers in this State; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of State to inclose a copy to each county judge and county clerk, and sheriffs of the several counties.

Sec. 8. This act to be in force from its passage.

H. TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
RICHARD T. JACOB,
Speaker of the Senate.
Approved February 5th, 1867.

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of Kentucky.
By the Governor:
JOHN S. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. K. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

By the several counties published in Kentucky copy of this act, and send bill to Yeoman office, Frankfort, Ky., immediately.

—Ky. Yeoman.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.—The Senate. The re-election of Garrett Davis to the United States Senate from Kentucky for six years from the 4th of March next fills the last vacancy in the Senate of the Fortieth Congress from the States now represented in that body. The following is a list of the members of the Senate as that body will be constituted on the 4th of March next:

[Democrats in italics]
CONNECTICUT. Alex. Ramsey, Daniel S. Norton.
MINNESOTA. Daniel S. Norton.
NEW HAMPSHIRE. Aaron H. Cragin, Jas. W. Patterson.
NEW YORK. Edwin D. Morgan, Roscoe Conkling.
NEW JERSEY. A. G. Cattell, R. T. Frelinghuysen.
NEVADA. Wm. M. Stewart, Jas. W. Nye.
OHIO. Benj. F. Wade, John Sherman.

KANSAS. E. G. Ross, S. G. Pomeroy.
KENTUCKY. James Guthrie, Garrett Davis.
MAINE. Lot M. Morrill, Wm. P. Fessenden.
MASSACHUSETTS. Chas. Sumner, Henry Wilson.
MARYLAND. Recedy Johnson, Thomas Stanton.
MISSOURI. John B. Henderson, James R. Doolittle, C. D. Drake.
MICHIGAN. Zachariah Chandler, Peter G. Van Winkle, Jacob M. Howard, Waitman T. Willey.

RECAPITULATION.
Republicans.....41
Democrats.....9
Republican majority.....32

ABOUT MILKING.—Let our farmers remember that to have their cows milked indiscriminately by any of the members of the family is a loss. Keep a regular milk for each cow, or one for all, if not too many. Do not change. Milk as fast as possible. Experience proves this to be the best way. Talk as little as possible while milking. Let the cow be perfectly quiet and contented. Milk at regular hours; let those be nearly or quite equidistant—say twelve hours be between each milking. Then there will be no straining of the bag by over-distention. These are points which good dairymen always observe. Most of all, do not walk your cows a great distance, nor drive them fast.

OWEN COUNTY.—At a meeting held recently in Owen County, D. Howard Smith was most heartily set forward as the favorite of Owen, to fill the office of Auditor of State.

Correspondence:

Tennessee Correspondence.
NASHVILLE, TENN., Feb. 15, 1867.
EDITOR SENTINEL: I find myself this morning in the City of Rocks, surrounded on one hand by snow and disagreeable weather, and on the other hand by starving and degraded negroes—the streets literally strewn with their dirty and ragged forms. This is the place where the notorious Brownlow reigns, and you can imagine the condition of affairs that surround this once happy and flourishing city. It indeed makes my heart sick to see this beautiful and picturesque spot (once the pride of all this country), ruled and governed by a man who is wholly unfit to occupy any position, bearing on its face, right and honesty. But, it is nevertheless true, and here the old despot sits, ruling and governing a people that despise and abhor his name.

Yesterday, I took a stroll on Capital Hill, with an old friend of my boyhood days, whose society I had enjoyed on many occasions before, on the same spot, and when the halls of this stately mansion were occupied by statesmen and gentlemen. It is different now—there is no Harris nor Henry occupying seats within its walls now; we find, with a few exceptions, men of no note farther than corruption and meanness. As we stood and viewed this magnificent structure (the capital), and thought of the depraved and ruined people, that had it erected we could but say, "they will be done." We have had no disposition whatever, to enter the halls during the day's we have been sojourning here, and consequently can give you no items as to their radical movements. Suffice it then, there never was a more corrupt body of men assembled in any capital, than in Nashville.

The business of the city to a certain extent is falling off, but taking everything into consideration times are as good as could be expected.

I have just returned from North Alabama, and in the section I have been to, find no real suffering, the crops were short but all were managing to live. "God bless Kentucky," is the unanimous voice in this country, and time can never efface the generosity of your people, from those that have received their bountiful gifts. I met a little boy while in Alabama, that I knew before the war, and in conversation with the little fellow, I told him I was from Kentucky. "Why did you leave those good people to come back here, would they not prefer giving you bread there than shipping it way down here?" I thought it was a very good question, and bid the young fellow good morning. I will have to-morrow for Lebanon, Tenn., and will permanently locate, and there you can hear from me more frequently.

NEMO.

We find the following in the Frankfort Commonwealth, Feb. 15:

SHELBYVILLE, KY., Feb. 12, 1867.
Editor Frankfort Commonwealth:—At a meeting of the Union men of Shelby county, held in Shelbyville, February 11, 1867, Hon. Z. Wheat was chosen Chairman, and Henry S. Todd appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. M. C. Taylor it was unanimously

Resolved, That we approve of the holding of the proposed Union Convention, at Frankfort, on the 26th of February, 1867, and that the Union men of this county who have been invited to attend, be requested to attend as delegates to said Convention.

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the future success of our Nationality, as we have had in the past and present, and that the Union sentiment of the people will triumph in "spite of the flesh and the Devil."

Resolved, That the Union papers of Kentucky be requested to publish these proceedings.

Z. WHEAT, Chairman.
HENRY S. TODD, Secretary.

Brevet Major Gen. Jefferson C. Davis, 234 Infantry, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Kentucky, has been relieved from that duty and ordered to join his proper station, with permission to delay en route, three months being granted him.

Markets.

Louisville Market,
TUESDAY, Feb. 19.
WHEAT, per bushel.....\$2 85
OATS.....70
RYE.....70
MEAL.....70
HAY per ton.....\$22 50
BARLEY.....16 25
LARD.....13
SUGAR.....24
COFFEE.....24
RICE.....24
CORN.....16
PEAS.....16
BEANS.....16
WHEAT per bushel.....\$2 85
OATS.....70
RYE.....70
MEAL.....70
HAY per ton.....\$22 50
BARLEY.....16 25
LARD.....13
SUGAR.....24
COFFEE.....24
RICE.....24
CORN.....16
PEAS.....16
BEANS.....16

Marriages:

On February 7th, 1867, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. Seneca X. Hall, Dr. W. T. Davis to Miss Mary Ellen Jones, all of Mercer county Ky.

Also, February 11th, 1867, in Harrodsburg by the same, Mr. William Carey to Miss Nannie Semons, all of Mercer county Ky.

On February 12th, 1867, at the house of C. P. Springer, by the same, Mr. D. K. Norton to Miss Minnie McKee, all of Mercer county Ky.

On the 8th day of January, 1867, by Elder T. M. Gray, at the residence of the bride's grandfather, Mr. ISAMAH DUNN of Shelby county, Ky., to Miss EVELY J. GIBBS, of Franklin county Ky.

By the same, on the 10th of January, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. HEVY B. COOK to Miss SARAH SWEENEY, all of Shelby county Ky.

By the same, on the 23rd day of February, at the home of the bride's father, Mr. LEWIS CAMPBELL to Miss E. C. KANAWAY, all of Shelby county Ky.

By the same, on the 31st day of February, at the residence of Mr. Henry C. Perrell, Esq., Mr. JOSEPH H. NICHOLS to Miss NANCY J. POUL, all of Spencer county Ky.

By Elder G. W. Hobbs, Jan. 23d, 1867, Mr. JAMES M. STONE to Mrs. LUTY ATKINS, both of Spencer county Ky.

Also by the same, Jan. 23d, Mr. John Hughes to Miss Sue Froman, both of Spencer county Ky.

Special Notices.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.
A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Dissipation of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by the same, and various habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe free, preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, Free of Charge.
Please enclose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address,
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House, New York City.
Jan. 23d.

AT COST.

Our entire stock of Clothing, Hats, Caps and Furnishings for Men and Boys, will be offered at cost and under for the next thirty days, exclusively for cash. To those loving us, we would again say that we need our money and hope they will come forward and take without delay. We would you make and we clothing you, and you should show your gratitude by coming forward and paying us what is due, for keeping you from freezing to death in the cold winter weather just past. Address, R. T. OWEN & CO., February 6.

Announcement.

We are authorized to announce Capt. W. J. Heady, as a candidate for Congress, in the Fourth District.

New Advertisements.

Know Thy Destiny.

MADAME F. F. THORNTON, the great English Astrologist, Clairvoyant and Psychometrist, who has astonished the scientific classes of the Old World, has now located herself at Hudson, N. Y. Madame Thornton possesses such wonderful powers of second sight as to enable her to furnish knowledge of the greatest importance to the single or married of either sex. While in a state of trance, she delineates the very features of the person who is to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of wireless power, known as Psychometrom, guarantees a reliable picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant. She also predicts the time of marriage, position in life, leading traits of character, &c. This is no humbug, as thousands of testimonials can be seen. She will send, when desired, a certificate, or written guarantee, that the picture is what it purports to be. By enclosing a small lock of hair, and stating place of birth, age, disposition and complexion, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture and desired information by return mail. All communications strictly confidential. Address in confidence, MADAME F. F. THORNTON, P. O. Box 222, Hudson, N. Y. Feb. 20th.

32-A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. "In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, white complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen." Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the **Circassian Balm**, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance, and in a hundred fold, it is simple in combination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, and healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. Feb. 20th.

Wonderful but True.

MADAME REMINGTON, the world-renowned Astrologist and Somnambulist, Clairvoyant, who is a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person who is to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of wireless power, known as the Psychometrom, guarantees to produce a perfect and reliable picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can be seen. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.
32-A YOUNG LADY returning to her country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the City, was hardly recognized by her friends. "In place of a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, white complexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of twenty-three she really appeared but eighteen." Upon inquiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly told them that she used the **Circassian Balm**, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's toilet. By its use any lady or gentleman can improve their personal appearance, and in a hundred fold, it is simple in combination, as Nature herself is simple yet unsurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, and healing, cleansing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be, clear, soft, smooth and beautiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on receipt of an order by
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
The only American Agents for the sale of the same. Feb. 20th.

Free to Everybody.

A Large 6 pp. Circular, giving information of the greatest importance to the young of both sexes. It teaches how the homely may become beautiful, the despised respected, and the forsaken loved.
No young lady or gentleman should fail to send their Address, and receive a copy post-paid, by return mail.
Address P. O. Drawer, 31, Troy, N. Y.
Feb. 6th.

Reparator Capilli.

Throw away your false tresses, your switches, your destructive comb, and not worth a fig. Come, give your young, come give your hair, and give you your own hair again.
For restoring hair upon bald heads, from whatever cause it may have fallen out, and forcing a growth of hair upon the face, it has no equal. It will force the hair to grow upon the smoothest face from five to eight weeks, or hair upon bald heads in from two to three months. A few ignorant persons have asserted that there is nothing that will force or hasten the growth of hair, and that the hair, when it falls out, is gone forever. But their assertions are false, as thousands of living witnesses from their own experience can bear witness. But many will say, how are we to distinguish the genuine from the spurious? It is simple in its nature, and the different Preparations advertised for the hair and beard are entirely worthless, and you may have already thrown away large amounts of money. Let such people only say, try the Reparator Capilli; it will cost you nothing unless it fully comes up to our expectations. If it is not, return it, and we will send you one dollar and we will forward it, postpaid, with a receipt for the money, which will be returned you on application, providing entire satisfaction is not given.
W. L. CLARK & CO., Chemists,
No. 3 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.
Feb. 20th.

BEAUTY!

Auburn, Golden, Flaxen & Silken Curls! PRODUCED by the use of Prof. DE BREUX FRIS

